# The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1858.

TWO CENTS.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT,

VOL. XIV. NO. 40.

Is what place.	Amount on depos-	Brafts bereinfore drawn, but not yet paid, though pay- able.	Amount subject to draft.
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# NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes THE authorribors, grateful for past favora, and fading that a discriminating public were hestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and subscreen on Broadway, as No. 251, corner of Murray street, openite the City Rall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the authorities to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burgiar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular standing the bad to constructing eafes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jowelry.

ALSO—

No. 261 Broadway, corner Markey, s. C. HERRING & Co.,
No. 125, 137, and 129 Water street, and
No. 261 Broadway, corner Murray st., Now York.
F. COYLE & Co., Agenta
Washington, D. C.
B. W. KNOWLSS, Agent
Richmond, Virginia.

# DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercar credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

# A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF RICH GLOSSY HAIR, Completely Preserved to the Greatest Age.

ND who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or held, but would have the growth restored troubled with dandruff and tiching, but would have it removed; oubled with scrofuls, scale head, or other cruptions, but would be cured it also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood of Restorative will do all this-see circular and the following:

ne very this and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your go bottles her hair was restored unarly to its original beautiful we color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon I entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because is beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful in Seence upon the bead and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative, with the happiest effects; therefore, my akap-ticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are ontirely removed; and I can, and do most cordially and confidentially, re-camend its use by all who would have their hisir restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy. Very truly and gratefully yours,

ad by all young personlossy. Very truly and gratefully your.

Famin Wood: It was a long time after I saw you at Bliasfield before
I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon
your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs.
Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you
assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having
witnessed its offects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it.

Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,

SOLOMON MANN.

Carlyin, (III.,) June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming as I thought, previous turely gray, but by the use of bis Rostorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have use doubt, permanently so. S. EREASS, ex. Senator, U. S. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great X. Y. Wire Railing Entablishment,) a 1114 Market street, St. Louis Mo. And sold by all good drugsists.

# MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Counsellor-at-Law.

CHARLES'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—THE
ORIGINAL AND OMLY LONDON GIN IMPORTED.—This Gin,
distilled in London from usuad barley, under the surveillance of the
Britain excise laws, is delicately flavored with a timiture of the Italian
judger borry, and some of the most sminath reatoratives of the vegetable kingdom, randering it, in the opinion of the most eminent modical men, the pureat and safust estimates or disrette drink in use.
It is a delicious tonio, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely
from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste which renders the article known as Holland Gin, or Schnappe, as objectionable.
Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians
recerally it cases of Dynapspial, Gink, Rheummiken, Propey, Gravel,
Colic, Chelera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Bleesases of the Urinney Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervoon Debityt, &c., whilst the
weaker sex will find by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annoyances which frequently astend their delicate organization.
Dr. Valentine Edit, of New York, the highest medical surface;
pronounces CHARLESH LONDON CURDAL GIN "not only superior
any other, but he best article of the kind he has every seen."

It is pocularly adapted to settlers in the southern and western
States, as well as for travollers exposed to changes of water and in.
For sale in quarte at seventy-five conts, and pints thirty-eight comby all druggloss, grocers, rinderers, and country merchants. Beware
of initations. Buy only CHARLESH. NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.

May be had in Wathington of Ford & Brother, Daniel B. Clark, J.
B. Wilson, Hamilton & Lasch, Walloce Elies, Richard J. Ryon.

EMMUND C. CHARLESH.

My CHARLESH.

My ISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA COMMISSION,

W ISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA COMMISSION INTELLIGENCE, AND GENERAL LAND AGENCY.—GEORGE FARNAM. Office on Main street, next door to the Bauking House of Cole Summer, & Co., La Crosse, Wisconsin.

I am prepared to buy, sell, or give information with regard to farme, farming, or pine lands; to locate government lands, either with land warrants or money, in Wisconsto or Minnesota; to attend the selling or lassing of lands, lots, dwelling-houses, or other property on commission; to make collections, pay taxes, examine titles collect rents, &c., &c.

the selling or leasing of lands, ivis, dwelling-houses, or other property on commission; to make collections, pay taxes, examine thies, collect rents, Ac., Sc.

Particular attention given to LOANING MONEY, which I guaranty to lean or real estate worth three times the amount of money loaned, and secure to the owner from ten to twelve per ceat. Interest paid an analys. Society you real estate in Westonsen and Minnesota is more secure than in New York, for the reason that lands are advancing from 25 to 100 per cent. every year. Interest legal, in Wisconsin, as high as 15 per cent, and in Minnesota there is no usuay law. All business and letters of inquiry promptly attended to, and refures remitted, by mail or express, to any part of the country.

For 17—6m (ED. PARNAM.)

Her refers to the following gentlomen: Hos. C. C. Washburte, M. C., Maeral Point, Wis.; Gov. Alex. W. Randal, Matison, Wis.; Liest Gov. Alex. P. C. Campball, La Crosse, Wis. 16m. S. D. Hastings, (State treasurer) Trempecan, Wis., Hon. Theo. Rotolf, (receiver U. S. land & Car.) La Crosse, Wis. Hon. D. D. Cameron, La Crosse, Wis.; Judge Lord, dode; Hon. Geo. Gall, (bodge 6th judicial circuit.) Galeville, Wis.

FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS

Nowmer arranges, note, with greatly improved schedules.

Three through counseiing trains are now run daily (arcept Sunday) from Washington for the West, as follows:

1st. The CINCINNATI EXPRESS MAIL starts at 5.15, a. m., allowing passengers time for breakfast at Relay House, Washington junction, before proceeding West. This train passes Graffon at 7.40, p. m., and connects at Bonwcod, on the John river, at 12, p. m., with Central Ohlo train for Columbus, Cincinnati, and intermediate points, reaching Cincinnati at 1.30, a. m., axit day.

2d. THE GREAT CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS EXPRESS connexion leaves Washington (including Sunday) as 3.25, p. m., reaching Cincinnati at 1.30, a. m., axit day.

2d. The GREAT CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS EXPRESS connexion flavor Washington to Cincinnati only 28 hours, and to Ex. Louis only 44 hours.

3d. CINCINNATI, BAYION, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO and NORTHWESTHEN EXPRESS leaves, (except Saturday and Sunday) at 6, p. m., coxonecting at Washington [pinction or But unders, leaving Bailimore at 10, p. m. On Sunday sight the connexton with this brain is made by the 3.25, p. m., train from Washington.

For Parkersburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia road take the 6, p. m., train. For all points on the Mariotta Raifrond take the same.

The western connexions from Washington and Baltimore by all

Junctions.

The 8.45 train will reach Washington at 8.30, a. in., being specially intended to accommodate SUMMER RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTRY. A special train will be ron from Washington Junction to bring the Express train passeagers erriving there from the West for Washington. For tickets of all kinds, baggage checks, and further information, apply to

Or at the ticket office, Washington station.

W. F. SMITH,

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHest Disadem ever Worn by Kings or Emperors. What? Why,
a steamtiful Head of Hair;
Because it is the ornament God himself provided for all our race.
Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing
cheek, the cyo be ever so sparking, the teeth be those of pear, if the
lead is bereft of its covering, or the hair be marled and shriveline,
harsh and dry, or, worse still, if appriabled with gray. Nature will lose
more than half her charms. Proc. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used
two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to
all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of
the first is the celebrated planist, Thaiberg:

Naw Yong, April 19, 1858.

Daza His: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under

New York, April 19, 1802.

Daza Ria: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color. About the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Bestorative it soon recovered its original bue. I consider your restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I em, dear sir, yours, truly,
S. THALBERG.

Invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

In dear sir, yours, truly,

Dr. Wood.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydet."

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydet."

Welch Newspaper Office, 13 Nassau street, April 12, 1858.

Prov. O. J. Wood: Dear sir: Some mouth or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try to on her hair, little thaking at the time that it would reatore the gray bair to its original color; but to her as wall as my surprise, after a few week's trial, it has performed that wonder ful effect by intring all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New Your, July 25, 1857.

Prov. O. J. Wood: With confidence do recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article lever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark, and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their misural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant inching, so common amon among persons who perspite freely.

J. G. Killey.

Prov. Woon: About two years ago my hair commenced failing of

Page Woon: About two years ago my hair commenced falling of and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no errect. I commenced using your restorative in January last. A few applications fastoned my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow ont, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, beath, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

CHCAGO, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one doilar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proporfion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large bottle a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for \$3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York (in the great New York Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Markot street, \$1. Louis, Mo.

And soid by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Bealers.

May 13—d8m

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Chartered by Congress. Capital \$200,000!
This Company is now prepared to receive applications for insurance on buildings, merchandles, &c., is the small city rates, without any charge for poincy, at their office, corner of Touth etreet and Pennsylvatins avenue, over the Washington City Savings' Bank.

Mr. F. Bayly,
Jenich Mobium Hadson Taylor,
Nuc. Orine,
James F. Hahiday,
Bert, Beetl,
O. D. Hassow, Secretary.

JAMES C. McGUIRE, President.

HENRY & CAMPBELL,

Bankers,

LAND, COLLECTING, AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

Siouz City, Sour,

# THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

First Souten.

MONDAY, MAY 31, Mos.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a mesage from the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 22d instant calling for any correspondence that may have been held between this government and the government of England concerning the saisure on the coast of Africa by the navniforces of the latter power of the American vessel "Panchifa," sent in charge of a British naval officer, after said seizure, to the port of New York; and also for any further correspondence or documents received by the Executive concerning the visitation or search of American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico or elsewhere by foreign armed cruberrs since the mesage of the President of the 19th instant; which was read and laid on the table.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution of the Secretary of the Navy, in the Secretary of the Navy, in the Secretary of the Navy

Mr. BROWN presented the petition of a large number feitizens of Washington, who are property holders on ennsylvania avenue, or engaged in business thereon, raying that the bill passed by the House of Representates for a railroad on said avenue may become a law; thich was referred to the Committee on the District of olumbia.

the Committee on Commerce.

Also, joint resolutions of the legislature of California, in the state of the legislature of the le

to the Committee on Claims.

Also, joint resolutions of the legislature of California, in favor of the appointment of a commissioner on the part of the United States to act with a commissioner on the part of California in ascertaining and fixing the boundary line between that State and the Territory of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Territo-

Mr. SEBASTIAN, from the Committee on Indian Afairs, to whom were referred the joint resolution authorizing the payment of certain moneys to certain Cherokees removing east of the Rocky mountains, the bill to execute the treaties of 1817 and 1819 with the Cherokees, and making provision for the reservations under the same, and also certain memorials of citizens of New York relative to the adoption of measures for the improvement of the American Indians, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same; which was agreed to.

Mr. IVERSON, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the following bills from the House of Representatives for the relief of Benjamin L. McAtee and J. N. Eastham, of Louisville, Kentucky, reported it back without amendment and recommended its passage.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills from the House of Representatives, severally reported them without amendment and recommended their passage:

An act making appropriations for the completion of the military road from Astoria to Salem, in Oregon Territory.

An act for the relief of Richard B. Alexander.

An act for the relief of Richard B. Alexander. Joint resolution for the relief of General Sylveste hurchill.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Public Lands, re-

Mr. HUNTER submitted a resolution that on and after to-morrow the Senate will take a recess each day from four o'clock until six o'clock, P. M., until otherwise or-

four o'clock until six o'clock, P. M., antil otherwise ordered.

Mr. WADE desired to amend that proposition by adding a provision that no member of the Senate, during the remainder of the season, shall speak more than five minutes on any question without the leave of the Senate, to be granted or refused without debate.

Objection was made that this would be a change of the rules: and Mr. W. said he would call it up to morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the resolution by adding a provision that the evening sessions should terminate at ten o'cleck. P. M.

After some debate, the amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL was rejected, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. MASON submitted a resolution, and asked its immediate consideration, to the effect that the Senate will proceed on Friday next at 12 o'clock to the consideration of the resolutions reported on Friday last by the Consister on Forsen Belations, to the exclusion of all other business.

Objection being made, the resolution lies care until to

The resolutions were then read, as foll

Mr. KING presented the petition of Samuel S. Powell and others, praying an examination of Samuel Nowlan's lan for bridging the East river at Now York; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the petition of citizens of shiawness county, Michigan, praying an extension of the nail route from Chesaning to St. Charles; which was reterred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. BRODERICK presented a joint resolution of the capital and the wise forcibly detailing them on their vorges, requires, and otherwise forcibly detailing them on their vorges, requires, the subject, by the government of Great Britain and that disposition the subject, by the government of Great Britain and the United State control of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

touching the rights involved, as simily presented in the Executive remos of like aggressions.

Resideed, That the Senate fully approves the action of the Executive in sending a naval force into the infested sens with orders "to prote all vessels of the United States on the high sens from search or deter tion by the vessels of-war of any other nation." And it is the opinion the Senate that, if it become necessary, such additional degislatishould be supplied in aid of the executive power as will make an protection effectual.

protection effectual.

Mr. HALE had moved to amend the second resolution by striking out all after the word "voyage," and inserting the following: "are belligerent in their character, and should be resisted at all hazards by all the power of the country."

Mr. WILSON had moved to amend the amendment of

Mr. Hala by adding the following:

the subject.

Mr. MASON replied that these resolutions expressed the unanimous opinion of the Committee on Foreign Relations; and they thought that such an expression upon the part of the Senate would give strength to the Executive in future negotiations upon the subject of these

tive in future negotiations upon the subject of these grievances.

Mr. TOOMBS remarked that the Executive had no power to act without the authority of the two houses of Congress. He can do no more than prevent further aggressions, but has no authority to take action in regard to what is past. Mr. T. desired to confer that authority upon the President, so that he could act for the past. An act of war had been committed, in the face of our declarations, from the time of the last war with Great Britain down to the present hour, and in the face of the uniform policy of our government at all times; and now should we go to England and Inquire whether she had authorized the commission of these outrages? The question was settled; argument was expended; and now we had nothing to do but to stand by our arms.

Mr. HAMMOND differed in opinion with the senator from Georgia. He thought there was much substance in these resolutions, and if they were carnestly maintained by the Senate and the country, they would accomplish

And not the finder of filtered & Alternation | Principles | Principles

HOUSE OF ESPRESENTATIVES.
On motion of Mr. WALBRIDGE, of Michigan, condution was passed to correct a clerical error in ain act approved May 11th, 1858.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, desired to amend by strik

Mr. RITCHES, of Virginia, desired to amend by striking out the words "use such force."

Mr. RITCHIE said he could not give way for that purpose, for the reason that if those words should be strike out they would destroy the whole force of the resolution Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, asked consent to offer the following amendment:

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, asked consent to offer the following amendment:

Be it further resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to use such force as may in his judgment be necessary and advisable to precise American commerce and prevent the search of American vessels by British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. RTCHIE declined to receive the amendment. The two subjects had no connexion with each other.

Mr. LETCHER said his objection was that the constitution of the United States vested the power in Congress to declare war; and he conceived no difference between the vesting of the discretion in the President and the transfer to him by Congress of the power to declare war. the vesting of the discretion in the President and the transfer to him by Congress of the power to declare war with Paraguay. It seemed to him from the amendment of Mr. Caawroon that Congress was about to transfer the whole war-making power into the hands of the Executive. If there was any necessity for war, he was for the Congress of the United States taking the responsibility and declaring that war, and furnishing the means to the Executive to prosecute it successfully. He acknowledged that wrong had been done, but at the same time he was for taking the responsibility the constitution devolved upon him, and not for transferring it to another.

Mr. RITCHIE contended that the resolution did take the responsibility which Congress ought to take, and whatever should be done by the Executive would be done by the authority of Congress.

Mr. LETCHER said his point was that it was for Congress to judge of the necessity of declaring war, and

Mr. LETCHER said his point was that it was for Congress to judge of the necessity of declaring war, and not be dependent upon the discretion of any other person.

Mr. RITCHE replied that the resolution recognised the necessity for using force in this case. He demanded the previous question.

The previous question having been sustained—ayes 130, noes not counted—the resolution was agreed to—yeas 115, nays 79.

TREATY STIPULATIONS

TREATY STIPLIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Pocock, of Virginis, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making supplemental appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1859.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES explained that it would be recollected by the committee that at an early period in the session the House passed the annual indian appropriation bill. The estimates, in accordance with law, were made upon the opening of Congress, but as the reports from the Pacific coast had not reached Washington in time to be submitted at that time, it became necessary to report a supplemental bill covering these cases. The total amount contained in the bill is set down at \$669,

what might very properly be termed a quasi rebellion. The President, having appointed a governor, found it necessary to call out a sufficient force to compel the authorities of Utah to recognise and receive him. After having reviewed the whole subject, and finding it impossible to enforce the law in Utah without subjecting the whole frontier to inroads from the Indians, he applied to Congress at the opening of the session of Congress for an increase of the regular army. Congress, instead of increasing the army, and regarding the expedition to Utah as a temporary affair, thought proper to pass a leval of the congress of the regular army. It was not be presumed that they understood the whole subject. He was authorised to say that these regiments would not be called out if the money should be appropriated unless it became also lutely necessary to enforce the law.

The J. GLANOT COMES we will also down. Comming had gone there without may seem, for the purpose of hearing what Brighen Young had be my.

On motion of Mr. GUTTMAN, of Mississppi, amoudments were adopted reducing the appropriation for regular supplies of the Construments's department from \$360,000 to \$240,000; the appropriation for the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's department from \$22,500 to \$17,000; the appropriation for the transportation of supplies, transportation of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, ordnance, &c., from \$2,094,689 23 to \$1,398,059 49; the appropriation for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, from \$224,443 92 to \$149,628 68.

Mr. Q. also offered the following amendment, to be added at the end of the bill:

Provided, That in the event the President shall not down it with the content of the content

Provided. That in the event the Provident shall not doom it advisable to call out one or both of the two regiments of volunteors provided for by law for the Ursh and frontier sorvice, the several sums of money herein appropriated shall be reduced one-third for each regiment so disponed with.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, proposed the following mendment, to be added to the amendment of Mr.

After a brief discussion, the amendment of Mr. Manual was agreed to.

'Mr. QUITMAN then proposed to add the following the bla metadment:

Mr. QUITMAN then proposed to said the following words to bis amendment:

"Which sees shall thereupon revert to the treasury."

After further discussion, the amendment of Mr. Quirman as amended was agreed to.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, submitted the following

"re-state. That nothing in this act, or in the art raising three additional regiments for the army, shall be construed to limit the authority or discretion of the President to assigning the said regiments to Utah.

dinonal regiments for the army, shall be construed to limit the authority or discretiment the President is assigning the said regiments to Utah.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. GROENBECK, of Ohio, offered an amendment to provide for mounting the regiments for Utah; but it was ruled out of order.

The bill was then laid aside, and the committee rose and reported the same to the House.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES moved that the bills thus reported be recommitted, and demanded the previous question; pending which,

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message of the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the House of the 17th instant calling for information relative to the attacks upon American vessels in the Gulf of Moxico; which was referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, the House again went into Committee of the Whole and proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorise a loan not exceeding the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. It having been understood that no business was to be transacted, several speeches upon different subjects were made; and, at a late hour,

The House adjourned.

By Mr. LEIDY, of Panneylvania: Petition of Anthony P. Faust, son & John Faust, deceased, a revolutionary solider, for playment of the sension due to his souther at the time of hardscense. By Mr. SCOTF, of California: Concurrent resolutions relative to the boundary line between the Basis of California and the Turritory of

GRANDES NOUVEAUTES IN PARIS. LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, PARIS,